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tworn STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, Itate of Nebraska [88] County of Douglas. [88] Geo. B. Trachuck, secretary of The BER Jubilshing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 20, 1882, was as follows:

 Monday, Feb. 15
 23,948

 Tuesday, Feb. 16
 24,240

 Wednesday, Feb. 17
 23,676

 Thursday, Feb. 18
 2,730

 Friday, Feb. 19
 23,745

 Eaturday, Feb. 20
 24,061

24,511 Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of February, A. D. 1892.

N. P. FEIL,

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

THE motor and cable companies will discover when the spring opens that public sentiment demands a more liberal system of transfer checks than is now in vogue.

FREE binder twine will not cheapen the product to the consumer in Nebraska, but it will put an end to hemp growing and binder twine manufacturing in the state.

A GUARANTY for ten years on paving which is paid for in ten annual installments is reasonable and proper. The paving should certainly last until it is paid for at least.

THE business of a democratic caucus in the Fifty-second congress is to meet, talk, agree that any action taken shall not be binding and then adjourn without doing anything.

BYNUM of Indiana is at heart opposed to free silver, but Bynum is also an Indiana democratic politician, and therefore he will "go with his state" in favor of free coinage, regardless of his own convictions.

JUDGE WOOD'S chief offense in democratic eyes is that he was instrumental in convicting Sim Coy, the noted Indiana ballot-box stuffer, and in sending him to the penitentiary. An offense so grave as this cannot be readily for-

GENERAL COLE should have left enough money in the military treasury to keep up the adjutant general's office if nothing more. Without money that department of the state government, which should always keep itself on dress parade, must necessarily languish.

FIVE two-mile limit saloonkeepers have each settled their little legal controversy with the county by the payment of \$500 license. The other thirtyfive road house keepers will either do likewise or go out of business. The prohibitory law as applied to the two-mile belt has been repealed and free whisky is a thing of the past in that district.

GENERAL VIFQUAIN makes a bad showing for General Cole's administration of the military department. According to the flery Cretan's story, there are hardly funds enough to maintain the dignity of the institution, in view of which his friends can appreciate his feelings. We do not see what alternative is left General Cole after entering a general denial but a settlement according to the code duello.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN, who ranks second to very few of the great preachers of his generation, will preach in the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning. His friendship for Omaha as well as his strength as an ecclesiastic orator entitle him to a large audience. THE BEE is a secular newspaper, but also an admirer of finished oratory, and therefore feels safe in promising the congregation an intellectual treat.

THE importance from an economical standpoint of changing the jury law so that a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of a jury shall be sufficient to bring in a verdict is again illustrated in the trial of Actor Curtis in San Francisco for murder. The case is a very clear one against Curtis, yet after a long drawn out trial the jury disagreed, standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Another expensive trial, with a possibly similar result, will follow.

Young Mr. Russell is still pumping away at his presidential nursing bottle of a boom, oblivious to the fact that Bland, Crisp, Bynum and the other president makers in the lower house are determined to put a free coinage plank into the national democratic platform which the ablest demagogue in America will not be able to straddle. Mr. Russell is facing fearful odds with his adolescent ambition and no republican will be so cruel as to urge him on to a humiliating defeat.

THE somewhat lurid lady politicians of the alliance, Lease of Kansas, Diggs of the District of Columbia and Debbs of Texas, have concluded to stay in the people's party band wagon. Miss Willard will flock back to the prohibition party and she and her "million voters" will continue in business at the old stand. Miss Curtis and her Gainsborough hat won the only semblance of victory accorded to the feminine flatists at St. Louis. Miss Willard should note the moral and bring the Gainsborough hat into intimate relations with the pro-

A LEADING ISSUE. Men of both parties admit that recl-

procity will be a leading issue in the national campaign of this year, and it is already apparent that the democratic eaders will make a most determined effort to disparage that policy. Whenever this question has been presented in any form in congress some democrat has been found to vehemently denounce reciprocity, as provided for in the tariff act, as a delusion and a humbug. It has been so declared in a number of democratic state platforms. The democrats who proclaim this view profess that they are not hostile to the principle, but to the present application of it, by which they mean that they are not satisfied with having it applied to countries whose products do not compete with ours, but would extend it to any country which might be disposed to make an arrangement with the United States, regardless of the possible effect upon our industries. In other words the democratic assailants of reciprocity are not satisfied with the principle of fair trade embodied in that policy, but demana that its application shall be so extended as to practically accomplish free trade. The spirit of the democracy with re-

gara to this question was shown in the discussion of the resolution in the senate calling upon the executive departments for information regarding reciprocity agreements. These were assailed by a democratic senator as being of no value to the American farmer and the assertion was made that the agricultural interests of this country could derive no benefits from reciprocity with the countries south of us. The facts show that these interests have been directly benefited, and there is every reason to expect that they will continue to be. But nobody has ever pretended that reciprocity is in the interest of agriculture alone. It will give larger markets for our manufactures, and this means a greater amount of labor employed and a better home market for the products of the farm. It is probable, indeed, that in this way the advantages to American farmers will be greater than those directly realized, valuable as the latter may be. The fault with the policy from the democratic point of view is that it insures a steady growth of our foreign commerce without the necessity of sacrificing the policy of protection. For the sugar and coffee and hides which we admit free we get concessions favorable to numerous industries which are still guarded against damaging competition in the home market. There is an absolute gain without the slightest risk to any domestic in-

terest. Reciprocity is the policy distinctively of the republican party. The last democratic administration had an opportunity to promote the policy and did nothing. Now that a republican congress and administration have put it into effect, with results which every fairminded man must acknowledge to be valuable, the democrats assail it as a sham and a humbug. The unprejudiced judgment of the country, however, has already decided in its favor, and the republican party could desire no better issue on which to make a campaign.

SOUTH OMAHA PROSPERITY,

There is more activity in the South Omahareal estate market at the present time than there has been before within two years. The contemplated improvements at the yards and packing houses have stimulated an activity in real estate which is perfectly rational. These new enterprises will not result in a boom, but they will increase the permanent population of the city and add to 113 permanent business strength.

Mr. A. C. Foster, the affable manager of Swift & Co.'s immense packing establishment at South Omaha, coroborates the story of the real estate agent and adds that the early prospect of securing favorable rates over the railways leading into Texas and the northwest make it certain that the business of the yards and all the packers will be better for the coming year than ever before. He is a firm believer in the future of this stock and packing center.

The South Omaha Board of Trade is also giving direction to some enterprises which promise good returns in the way of new industries. The fact is that this promising suburb which it is admitted is the most important element in Omaha's prosperity, is entering upon a year of remarkable growth. The 5,000 men now earning wages at the various establishments will certainly be increased in number by 50 per cent within a year. The population of the city will grow in proportion and the business development will keep pace with the growth of the city in other directions. South Omaha deserves congratulations upon the outlook for the season of 1892.

THE FREE SILVER CAUCUS.

The efforts of the anti-silver demo crats in the house of representatives to get a caucus expression as to the course that ought to be pursued regarding silver have thus far resulted in failure. The first | difficulty. It is important to the city attempt to submit the question to a caueus was abandoned, owing to the general indifference that was manifested and the fact that very few would agree to be bound by the action of a caucus. The second attempt was successful so far as getting a discussion of that subject was concerned, but failed to result in any definite action. There was one very significant circumstance in connection with Thursday's caucus and that was the disregard by democratic senators of the invitation to be present. Only one attended, and it does not appear in the report of the proceedings that he took any active part. Such apparent indif ference on the part of thirty-eight senators to the determination of a question manifestly of vital importance to their

party is somewhat surprising. The discussion in the caucus was pro longed, and if the result can be said to have had any meaning it was in favor of the advocates of free coinage legislation. Practically the situation is unchanged, it remaining with the committee on rules to decide whether or not it will recommend a special order for the consideration of the free silver bill. It has been understood for more than a week past that it was the intention of the committee to do this, Speaker Crisp having promised to favor such a recommendation. All the indications are that the free silver men are so far masters of

the situation that nothing can be done by the opposition to deferaction on a free coinage measure, but a test of strength will be made whenever the committee on rules shall report a special order for the consideration of that meas-

Whether or not the republicans of the

house would accept such an opportunity

to unite with the anti-silver democrats

is a question about which it would not

be safe to venture an opinion at this time. There is an impression that the republicans are disposed to throw the whole responsibility for silver legislation upon the democrats, as a matter of party tactics, but this may do them injustice. Their duty in this matter is plain, and they will serve their party best by manfully performing it. SCUTTLING THEIR OWN SHIP. While the republicans of this state are constantly hammering away at Omaha and doing all they can to insult, slander, vilify and belittle her citizens, the democrats and independents are bending all their energies to capture Omaha. When the republicans of

the republicans carried the state in 1891 against heavy odds, they are struck in the face with a rawhide. The Richards jackass battery of Fremont goes so far as to delare that "the republicans of the state have nothing against honest Omaha, but when from 3,000 to 5,000 fraudulent votes are cast and counted and Omaha's representation to republican conventions is based on this fraudulent vote it is 'time to call a halt,' and in such a tone of voice as not

Omaha ask for a state convention, or

even seek representation in a conven-

tion on the basis of the vote by which

to be misunderstood." This political booby actually has the temerity of charging Omaha with casting several thousand fraudulent votes for a republican candidate and wants to castigate her for saving the ticket. When such a spirit is manifested by self-styled loyal republicans outside of Omaha, those who are expected to bear the brunt of battle in the metropolis of Nebraska naturally feel an inexpressible resentment, especially in view of the fact that Omaha is to be the battle ground on which the fate of the party is to be decided in the coming contest.

THE COMING CONVENTION. Omaha has been designated by the conference of the farmers alliance and industrial unions as the place for holding the national convention of the new party that was launched into the political arena at St. Louis. This will be the first national convention of any political party held in this city.

In point of numbers the convention proper will be as large a body as the democratic and republican national conventions combined. The old parties have always taken as their basis of representation double the number of presidential electors to which any state is entitled. The people's party will assign to each state four delegates for every vote to which it is entitled in the electoral college. This will make the number of delegates 1,776, and with one alternate for each delegate the convention will number 3,552. If two-thirds of the states are fully represented by delegates and alternates there will be nearly 2,500 active participants in the convention. It is safe to anticipate an attendance of from 2,000 to 50,000 people from all or a banquet at which the honored guest parts of the country, but more especially from the section within a radius of 500 miles of Omaha. While the great mass of these people will be farmers and workingmen, who intend to identify themselves with the new movement. there will be several thousand visitors drawn hither by the same impulse as always has drawn thousands of visitors to every national political gathering. The convention will begin on Monday, July 4, and continue for three or four days at least.

It goes without saying that Omaha will prove herself equal to the emergency. She will convince the country that she is in a position to entertain any great national gathering, whether social, political or religious.

THE COMING GREAT EVENTS.

Omaha has made herself known brough her newspapers and business organizations by an aggressive demand for recognition. We have secured for this season the pan-republic committee meeting, the interstate military drill, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and the national convention of the people's party. It is to be a red-letter year for Omaha, and if we are equal to the emergencies incident to these events Omaha's reputation as a convention city will be established.

Do our citizens appreciate the indi vidual and collective responsibilities which are thus imposed upon us by our suggestion and invitation? This is the great question now confronting the more active and public-spirited of our people.

The pan-republic committee will be entertained handsomely and without more as a recognition of her metropolitan character than by reason of the number of persons to be our guests. The pan-republic congress of 1893 is the game we are hunting after and this preliminary meeting is therefore especi-

ally interesting. The interstate drill will be of great profit to the community if it is properly managed, and Omaha must see to it that there is nothing left undone to make the drill a grand success.

The general conference and the peoole's party convention are the two meetings which will tax our ability to entertain large numbers of people to the utmost. To these two events we must look for whatever of reputation as a convention city we are to gain by the year's experiences. If we should, through indolence or indifference, fall short of our promises to the people connected with the conference and convention, it will cost us a deep humiliation and blacken the good name we have fought so hard to main tain. Every individual Omahan must appreciate his duty in connection with these two great occasions, or there is danger of neglect somewhere which shall mar the pleasure of our visitors and cause them to carry away with them bad impressions of Omaha.

THE people who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver and a flat

currency as remedies for business depression are singularly blind to the fact that the inevitable tendency of such agitation is to produce depression. The demand for free silver coinage has had more to do with retarding a revival of business in the United States than any other one thing. It has impaired confidence in the financial future of the country, with the effect of keeping out foreign capital and curtailing home investments. So long as the danger exists that the corrency may be brought to the single silver standard there will be uncertainty and apprehension, and all legitimate enterprises will be conducted with the utmost caution. When to this is added the fact that a numerous body of responsible citizens demand the issue by the government of a vast sum of practically irredeemable paper currency-an amount more than double the present volume of the circulation-it is not difficult to understand why enterprise is checked and business recovery is slow. Confidence is indispensible to financial and commercial activity, and it can exist only in connection with a public opinion favorable to the conservation of sound principles of finance.

THE supervising architect and his expertassistant are convinced that piling will be unnecessary for the foundation of the federal building. There is no doubt that Portland cement can be substituted for the piling as a basis for the foundation, but cement will cut a larger slice out of the appropriation. By the way, why has nobody ventured to explain the mysterious bursting of a water main and the flooding of the federal building square at midnight, Wednesday, just the night before Mr. Edbrooke was expected to arrive? And how could Mr. Edbrooke or any other architect form any rational conclusion about the condition of the soil beneath the excavation while it was covered with several feet of water? There is certainly a darkey in the woodpile somewere.

MR. MILTON E. FREE's suggestion for the creation of a fund to be used in paying for the treatment of dipsomania in cases where the victims of the disease are in reduced circumstances is practical and worthy of consideration. No nobler charity is possible than one which will help men stricken down with the alcohol habit to their feet and selfrespecting manhood. Temperance work of this character will produce immediate and lastingly beneficial results.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT EDBROOKE spent a part of a day in Omaha, and after looking over block 86 announced his belief that inside of two years the new postoffice can be opened and ready for business. Thanks, Mr. Edbrooke. This is the first suggestion that has ever come from the office of the supervising architect of the treasury which indicated that the people in that branch of the public service have any conception of the value of time.

THE bronze medals which were presented to the members of the Nebraska National guard to commemorate their bloodless services on the Indian frontier last winter were paid for after all out of the militia fund. This thing looks too much like the good wife's Christmas present to her husband, bought with money abstracted from his pocketbook, pays for his plate.

JUDGE SHIELDS had forgotten the ease of State vs Seary, reported in 22 Nebraska 454, when he remarked that the appointments by the governor to fill the board office of police commissioners must be confirmed by the senate, The decision cited holds unequivocally that their appointments are not subject to confirmation by the senate.

THE industrial exposition to be held inder the auspices of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association is certain to be one of the most important events of the year. The success of the enterprise is already assured. Every manufacturer in Nebraska should be and probably will be represented.

AN ADJOURNMENT of the grand jury for a few weeks might keep a few boodlers on the anxious seat that much longer, and be productive of definite resuits in certain directions on the return of the jury to duty. So long as the trail is reasonably hot the scent should not be entirely abandoned.

THE members of the Nebraska delegation to the St. Louis conference are to be congratulated on the successful fight they made in favor of Omaha as a national convention city.

The Georgia Cry. Atlanta Constitution

Democrats and democratic alliancemenet us get together and pull together. We can win with these watchwords-"Financial relief and tariff reform-Hill and victory."

Will Grover Bolt? Will ex-President Cleveland bolt in 1892 as

his great prototype, ex-President Van Buren. virtually did in 1848, when he ran for presi dent on the free soil ticket? A good many anti-Hill men are ready for a bolt Timuly Sympathy.

To Russell A. Alger: Dear Friend-Ac cept my most profound sympathy. I have collided with Charles Adder Dana myself The records also show that General David B. Hill has recommended my dishonorable discharge. Yours in the gloaming,

The Buzzard Feast.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Last year the l'arisians ate 21,291 horses, 239 donkeys and forty mules, and many of them protest that they like this sort of flesh better than any other. Before snow flies next fall the democratic opponents of Dave Hill will have eaten 1,500,000 crows, 41,144 buzzards and an unknown quantity of paled hay and won't even pretend that they like it,

The Goddess' Farewell.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Whatever else we do, let us not mistake the issue. It is squarely before us. Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possibility. His selection as the democratic standard bearer, if such a thing were under the circumstances conceivable, would be on the part of the national democracy an act of deliberate suicide. He could not be elected, and we are so sure of his good sense, as well as of his dignity of character, that we have no itea that he will allow his name to go before the national democratic convention.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Emperor William appears to have made another grave mistake. His address at the Brandenburg banquet, in which he showed a good deal of irritation at the criticisms of the government and made the rather purile remark that those who are not satisfied with the existing order of things would better leave Germany, has created a popular commotion which threatens to give the government a great deal of trouble. The uprisings of the last two days have made it plain that public discontent is intense. When a mob assails the very gates of the imperial palace and offers formidable resistance to the authorities the situation is extremely grave, for German temper is not easily aroused to such an extreme, and being aroused it is placated with difficulty. It would doubtless be unjust to Emperor William to question the sincerity of his concern for the interest and welfare of the people, but there can be no reasonable doubt of the unwisdom of his manner of impressing this upon the people. He makes his paternalism unnecessarily offensive, and in the assertion of his prerogatives be repels the people instead of attracting them. It would seem that he has grown tired of a policy of sympathy and propiniation and proposes to try what aggressiveness can accomplish. The world will watch the progress of the trial with great interest.

The ministerial crisis in France continues

but without any threatening features. What ever may be thought of the justice and wis dom of the proposed law that is responsible for the crisis, there seems now to be no question that springing it upon the representatives of the people at this time was an act singularly inopportune. The address just previously sent by the pope to the French bishops, and of which our readers have been duly apprised, was as conciliatory in tone as could possibly be asked. It in effect exhorted the faithful throughout the republic to at once and forever give up all antagonism to the existing form of government and to be loval, loving citizens. The letter could not be construed otherwise than as a severe rebuke to the misdirected zeal of men who had forgotten that they were Frenchmen in their zeal to prove themselves churchmen. Even cool-headed enemies of the church felt that it was monstrous to meet such a hand of blessing with the clenched hand of cursing, or even with a repellent and repressive hand. The prevailing sentiment was, and naturally, that at least a fair chance should be given to test the sincerity of these new professions before proceeding to any more harsh measures. Unless M. de Freycinet manages to pull his former supporters together again, which is by no means un tikely, especially on condition of his yielding the point in dispute, there is likely to be succession of short and feeble administrations. No other individual following seems to be greater than that of the ex-premier. The royalists had a good deal to do with the startling denouement of Thursday. They are strong enough to help pull down a ministry, but incapable of building one up alone, and their alliance is the deadly peril of any group to which they ally themselves, as the Boulangists learned to their cost.

The English government is making strong effort to imitate the liberals by bringing forward measures that will be likely to win the support of the agricultural classes. Of such a character is the agricultural holdings bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday last. The scheme is that a public works loan commission be empowered to lend money at 31/2 per cent to local authorities, who could porrow from the commission or elsewhere money to acquire land in order to provide small holdings for persons resident in the county in which the land may be acquired. The amount borrowed is not to exceed a sum involving a charge upon the rates of over a penny in the pound for any year. The county councils will have the authority to acquire and. Purchasers will be required to pay one-fourth of the purchase money down, and to leave one-fourth as secured by a perpetual ent charge paying the remaining half by installments or terminable annuities; and the holdings are not to exceed ten acres each. It is worthy of note, as showing the discrimination practiced against Ireland, that instead of trying such a plan in that country the government has put into operation there a complicated laud purchase scheme which has alienated the owners, borne heavily on the taxpayers, and failed entirely to help the smail agriculturists.

A good deal of friction has marked the reations of France and Spain since the breaking off of the negotiatious for a commercial treaty. As the case was stated by Minister Ribot in the preamble of the decree putting the new French tariff in force on February 1 Spain istmade out the aggressor, she having collected sur-taxes on many articles of French production since December, 1890, and having lately put into effect a new general tariff much much more heavily taxing French imports than the old one. The result was to make the mutual application of the "minimum" tariff undesirable for France, since the Soanish minimum was much higher than the French, and since, moreover, Spain had extended till June her commercial treaties with several countries, notably England, thus securing to their products rates below the tariff minimum. France would consent to give her minimum only in exchange for the lowest rates given to any country by treaty, and as Spain would not agree to this, the rupture was inevitable, The Spanish account of the affair, however, as given in the semi-o'ticial organ of the government, brings out the lengths to which the Spanish negotiators went in making conciliatory offers, all of which were rejected. Among them was the proposition to extend the old treaty for one month or two months, in order to give time for further negotiations, but the Frenchmen would not hear to this thinking, apparently, that they had a weapon in their high rates upon Spanish wines, which would be sure to bring their neighbors to terms in the end. All that they have accomplished is, for the present, to arouse a strong anti-French feeling in Spain, which threatens now to lead to the repeal of the treaty, so important for France, protecting the rights of her literary and artistic producers in the peninsula. This is what comes of playing with edged tariffs.

Westinghouse Will Fight Again. PITTSBURG, Pa., Peb. 26.-There will be

another fight to secure control of the Union Switch and Signal company at the coming annual meeting of the stockholders in March. A year ago the Boston interests succeeded in overthrowing the Westingbouse regime, and this year the latter will make an effort to regain their lost power. It is said Westinghouse already has proxies for more than half the entire capital stock.

SIJACOBS OIL

IT EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. IS Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, '90. "I have often used ST. JACOBS OIL, and find it a good Liniment."

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Cov. of Md. BEST.

JOHN M. THURSTON'S POSITION.

Been Out of Polities. OMARA, Feb. 26.-To the Editor of THE BEE: On the morning of February 26 you published the following (quoting a United Press dispatch):

"CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.-John M. Thurston of Omaha will leave Chicago for New York tonight, where he will advise eastern republican leaders that the aluance is as strong as ever in Kansas and Nebraska, and something must be done to check it.'

He Declares That for Three Years He Has

In what fake factory this dispatch originated I do not know; certain it is that I left Chicago on the afternoon of February 24 for Omaha, where I arrived on the morning of Thursday, the 25th, and it is equally certain that I had no intention of leaving Chicago for the east, either to interview republican

leaders or for any other purpose, nor did I so state to any one. So common a matter as a newspaper fabri cation would not induce me to call attention

to it, were it not for the fact that this dispatch was made the excuse of your editorial, in which among other things, you say : "Will Mr. Thurston prevail upon the rail-

road magnates to let go their grip upon the republicans of Nebraska, and give them a

chance to breathe once more!" For more than three years and a half last past I have not attended a committee or club meeting; I have not participated in a caucus or convention of any kind in the state of Nebraska, nor have I in any manner attempted to influence the action of the republican party of this state in its selection of candis dates, or its formulation of principles. I have only participated in Nebraska politics by the delivery of a few campaign speeches after nominations were made, in support of the entire republican ticket, at the solicita-

tion of the proper committees. For these three and one-half years I have refrained from taking that part in the republican politics of Nebraska which 1 am entitled to take as an American citizen, and from which the fact that I am introsted with the legal affairs of the greatest railway system in the world, does not exclude me my own part, I have been very glad to re lieve myself from the labor and responsibil ity which must rest upon every man who takes an active part in preliminary party work. I am not a candidate for any office, I would not consent to become a delegate to any convention, and I have no desire to coun sel, advise or participate in the preliminary work of the Nebraska campaign. No matter what ticket is nominated, I am prepared to support it with my whole heart, without reservation or modification. If I had any counsel to give to the republicans of Douglas county it would be that they should bring to the front, and if necessary insist upon the leadership of that young, vigorous, able and stalwart element in the republican party, represented by such magnificent republicans as John L. Webster, Charles J. Greene, William F. Gurley, Henry D. Estabrook, Charles H. Marple, Frank Kansom, David H. Moreer, and a host of others who have never scratched a republican ticket or failed to stand squarely for republican principles. If were disposed to counsel the republicans of Nebraska I would urga them to bring forth from the ranks of the young men of this state those who can take the place of James Laird, Andrew J. Weaver and E. K. Valentine; and I would further advise that in order to secure republicanism in Nebraska or in any other state in the union, that republican leaders reserve their power for the com-mon enemy, and not use it in attempting to exterminate each other. JOHN M. THURSTON.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Bimetalists Sure That Secretary Foster's European Trip is Significant.

New York, Feb. 26 .- The Tribune has the ollowing: The departure of Secretary Foster on his European visit revived considerable gossip in financial circles in this city and interest is sustained on the subject by the continued movement of gold to Europe, It was said vesterday by men who are in a position to be well informed in the matter that the probability of a bimetallic international conference was stronger than it has been in a long time. The friends of honest finance have not been idle in the last few months, and a vast amount of work, it is said, has been done to pave the way for a conference of European governments with the United States looking toward a satisfactory arrangement which will avert all possible danger that might be bred from the present inancial interests of the country are looking to congress to take prompt action on the resolution now in committee in the senate which contemplates negotiations for an interna tional conference on the silver question. Its passage by congress, it is believed, will be thoroughly satisfactory to the business world. It was asserted yesterday by well informed financial men that if this resolution passes congress there is little or no doubt that a bimetallic conference is assured. Correspondence has passed between the

principal authorities on finance in this country and England which is said to have re sulted in a thorough conviction that Great Britain will favorably respond to any invita-tion from this country to discuss the question of establishing an international ratio between gold and silver. Bankers who have personally conferred with men of finance on the other side of the Atlantic testify unanimously to the change in the attitude of many English bankers and practical business men

toward the sliver problem. Strong confidence is felt that Mr. Goschen, the British chancellor of the exchequer, is even more favorably disposed toward the recognition of silver in the moneys of the world than even his public utterance would indicate, It is asserted that England would enter any in-ternational conference with far more cordidity than was shown at the last conference It is said that there are strong grounds for believing that as full powers as possible would be given to any commissioner that government might appoint, and it is also ved that assurances have been received that the French and German governments would heartily co-operate in any congress of nations to consider the silver question.

MORE ABOUT THE COAL COMBINE. Another Proposition Made to Put Up

Brices on Anthracite. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-It was stated in Wall street on semi-official authority that President McLeod of the Philadelphia & Reading had made a proposition to the individual operators producing coal on the lines of the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley to market their tonnage on the following basis: At \$4 per ton or less, the operator is to receive 60 per cent and the railroad 40 per cent of the price; above \$4 and less than \$4.50 per ton, the operator is to receive 40 per cent and the railroad 60 per receive 40 per cent and the railroad 60 per cent; any excess above \$4.50 a ton is to be divided at the rate of 30 per cent for the operator and 70 per cent for the railroad. This proposition of the Reading virtually guarantees a minimum price of \$4 per ton free on board for stove coal, which is a higher average than has ruled in years. The settlement price is to be based on the average monthly selling prices of the Lebich average monthly selling prices of the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna and Wyoming coals. A system of inspection and a record of arbitration is embraced in the proposition. said that the operators who assented produce 3,000,000 tons of the annual product of 40,000,000 tons. This arrangement, if carried out, will add generally to the strength of the new coal combination

ASSORTED SMILES.

Chicago Tribune: "Hello, Pickway! Where are your crutches? Have you got entirely over the effects of that railway accident at last."
"Er-yes. By the way, the company settled with an instrument of the property of the proper

Washington Star: "Your son doesn't look very strong."
"No; but he has a magnificent constitu-

tion."
"What makes you think so?"
"He has smoked eigarettes for three years and isn't dead yet." Kate Field's Washington: Gentleman-Does

Rate Field 8 Washington: Gentleman—Does work make you thred? Tramp—No. sir. Gentleman—What? Tramp—I never get so far as that. But the thought of it makes methred.

Boston Jester: "Why, Mabel, whats the matter? You look as blue as an owl." "Blue! I should think I might! You remember what a bad cough Mr. Oldcash had when I got engaged to film?"

"Yes."
"Well, now that the wedding is only a week
off it seems as if it grew better every day."

AGREED ON ONE POINT.

She frowned on all my choicest lokes: She smiled when I was sad: She seemed to like most other folks.
But all I did was bad. Uatil one day we walking met, And I said, "I propose—" "That settles it." she quickly said; "Why, yes! Of course, that goes!"

Somerville Journal: No one was ever more astoa'shed in this world than the drunken man who touched a match to a Roman candle to light his way upstairs to bed.

Up in high stations we think ourselves— A captain, a major, a colonel— But to General Public we must bow, Or there'll be a row infernal!

Washington Star: "Charley," said young drs. Tocker, "do men who go to banquets drink?"

"Nearly always," was the reply. "You see, dear, there are times when a man may be excused for drinking."

"I have thought of that," she said pensively, and the speeches in the paper." when I read the speeches in the paper

Do you believe in woman's rights?" said he "Only in one of them, sir," said she.
"And pray, will you tell me that one?" said "The marriage rite, oh sir," said she. Lowell Courier: A lawyer often gains time

Milwaukee Journal: The man who is in "the hands of his friends" is liable to take a fall at any moment.

Boston Post: When you are olutely sure thing, save out 5 cents for car Boston Courier. It is the rising young man who generally buckles down to business.

HE SAID "HELLO!" New York Press.
I used to say "Hello!" to her along the tele-

"Heilo!" she used to answer in a soft and I thought she must be rarely fair and for a meeting planned One night to offer her myself and ask her for

One night to offer her myself and ask her for her hand.
To the appointment she agreed, and I, with hope aglow.
Resolved that when I met her I would greet her with "Hello!"
Our common salutation, and employ the self-same tone
I used whene'er I called to her along the tele-

met and I at once forgot the part I had Wen For when I saw her face I felt the syllables

BROWNING, KING & CO. s, W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

Facts about G. Washington---

George Washington was born Monday Feb. 22,1732, and ever since

day. When George was 6 he chopped a chunk out pa's cherry tree. If he'd had on one of our suits for 6 year old boys he wouldn't have done it. When he was 12 his pa died. Our 12-yr old boys' suits are the talk of the city.

Washing tons of dirt out of old shirt waists is wasted labo when you can get new ones of us that Wash and don't fade for 75c, old price \$1. Last week of cut prices on our boys' and children's clothing. Spring goods for boys and men will arrive soon now.

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